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The President's message delivered to Conress on the 3d, contains over twenty thou-and words. The following is a synopsis of the

As you assemble for the discharge of the lutles you have assumed as the representaives of a free and generous people, your meet-ng is marked by an impressive incident. With ngress, the first century of our constituistence as a Nation will be completed. Our irvival for one hundred years is not sufficient o assure us that we no longer have dangers to car in the maintenance, with all its promised lessings, of a government founded upon the om of the people. The time rather adcontains us to soberiy inquire whether in the ast we have always closely kept in the course way plain and clear which lends to happiness and perpetuity. The citizen of our Republic n its early days rigidly insisted upon full com-diance with the letter of this bond, and saw trotching out before him a clear field for indi-

When the experiment of our Go aken the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and Harper's Weekly has a well-established by restraint within the limitations they fix, that ments on current politics has carned boast as the underlying principle of our instiment and in favor of private claims vice and cofor it the respect and confidence of all im- totions should not be confined to the relations ces to the aug. 17 1yr clude scrial and short storics by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the permitted and most popular writers, fit it for the permitted and most popular writers, fit it for the permitted and most popular writers. Supplements are fre-that American eithenship shall be the only end no expense is spar-credential necessary to justify the claim of and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed | zen; the failure to sup ed to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phrase of home and foreign his-changeful phrase of home and for pen of William Dean Howell, and one by stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful, and intelligent Capt. Charles King, will be among the softrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopoleading features of the Weekly for 1889.

Ites, and aggregations of capital were either lies, and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free sion to the plain people who side by side in friendly competition wrought for the emoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them. A century has passed. Our cities are the abading maces, and the problem of property of the problem of the problem of the good understanding of the condition of the calendar of the Supreme Court, and the delay to suitors and denials of which God had given them. A century has passed. Our cities are the abading maces, and the problem interest, about arrest attention and lead to reform which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was incondition of the Supreme Court, and the delay to suitors and denials of which the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States.

The went and dignity of man, for the emoblement of the person whose continuance in such function would destroy the mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconditions may be stated. The erowded condition of the calendar of the Supreme which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconditions may be stated. The eventual condition would destroy the mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconditions may be stated. The eventual to the problem of the person whose continuance in such conditions of the problem of the person whose continuance in such cases. ARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE... 2 00 of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the wited States, Canada or Mexico.

of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Bepublic; our business men are madly striving by those well able to judge of its merits. While by endeavor to establish, by international The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year.

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Description of the solution of the solution of the solution problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanctions. The sulf between employees of the solution, while grants of doubtful expediency to

t without the express order of and powerful, while in another are found the capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast.

A revision of our pension inwacould easily be

> stage of our progress, how the bond of the Gov- | zation. Instead of limiting the tribute ions to meet private ends, and it is freely as drawn from our citizens to the screed by responsible and experienced parties necessities of its economical adminimately that a bill appropriating money for public inistration, the Government persists in extracting from the substance of the people millions, which, unapplied and useless, He dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the swill advance the welfare of the entire.
>
> And yet the people wait and expect from only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties. ountry from the legitimate channels of busi- country; and this expectation can only be an-

> sumors, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the Govthe extent that the mass of our citizens are all impatience of Constitutional lim tations of ordinately burdened beyond any useful public. Federal power, and to persistently check the rpose, and for the benefit of a increasing tendency to extend the scope of Fed-rored few, the Government under eral legislation into the domain of State and lo-etext of an exercise of its taxing cal jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the wers, enters gratuitously into partnerip with these favorities to their advantage
> d to the injury of a vast majority of our peolocal care and regulation is of such importance
>
> public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and
> local care and regulation is of such importance
>
> In a message accompanying my approval on e. This is not equality before the law,
>
> The existing situation is injurious to the very existence, that no consideration of expedically of our entire body politic. It stiffes, in ency or sentiment should tempt us to enter those for whose benefit it is permitted, all pat-riotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American eftirenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a metive to our nations' advancement and the happinot in

FOR RENT!

The handsome brick residence, known as the

FOR RENT!

The handsome brick residence, whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of the strengthened and improved ments of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of the strengthened and improved ments of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of the strengthened and improved ments of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of incommercial the following professions which still that beneficial commercial the enterprise and achieve ments of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate enlaries of our citizens whose commercial in the enterprise and achieve ments of our citizens are measured by moderate enlaries of our citizens whose commercial in the enterprise and achieve ments of our citizens and strengthened and improved ments of our citizens are measured by moderate enlaries of our citizens are measured by moderate enlaries of our citizens and strengthened and improved ments of our citizens and strengthened and interprise and strengthened and improved the first strengthened and improved

cas dangerous than the communism of op-are not satisfactorily adjusted. These mut-pressed poverty and toll which, exasperated by ters were fully treated in my message to the

ed in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate our national progress and of all who desire to edge of both Houses of Congress, although two see the products of American skill and ingenue were addressed to the Scoate alone. Comment perican interest, are the surest guaranty of tue is so apparent as to be generally conceed. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit hich shall result to our citizens, present a ntroversy of the utmost importance. There y which the burdens of the people are only apintly removed. Extravagant and consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the Treasury of its present surplus, or as Freasury of its present surplus, or a turnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boidly met and effectively reincided. There should be no cess puts and to remove a constant menace to the

individual and private aid; that it may be ex-pected to relieve with paternal care the dis-tress of citizens and communities, and that with as little delay as possible, a new rom the fullness of its treasury it should, upon personal channel of diplomatic in our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest | ment is too easily accorded in favor of the citi-

land which God had given them. A century Court, and the delay to sustors and denials of has passed. Our cities are the abding places, igstice resulting therefrom, has been strongly in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the tion many laws have been passed providing for

hwa relating to our public lands, so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented.

Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance and which, on several occasions heretofore, While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the Congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donations in favor of States and indiprecise survey and demarkation of the bounrailroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly mul-features of the boundary should be authorized

tion of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a post-office building in the National Capital are not dis-puted. But these needs yet remain unans-wered, while scores of public buildings have ment should be reached with her Majesty's ecoming the people's masters. Still, con-ratelating ourselves upon the wealth and resperity of our country, and complacently while our general pension laws remain confused which offers to Canadian vessels free access to atomplating every incident of change insep-able from these conditions, it is our duty as laws are annually passed, which are the sources atriotic citizens to inquire, at the present of unjust discrimination and popular demorali

> Appropriation bills for the support of the Government are defaced by items and provis- I in the event of their returning to or visiting

This devotion will lead us to strongly resist

to our nations' advancement and the happiness of all our people is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embediment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and indi-vidual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconceased. Constitution offers. What has been said is ridinal advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interest in the refusal to abste for the benefit of others one lots of selfah advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the peo-The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully champion of true American citizenship, declared: revision of realized, will surely arouse irritation and dis'The ambition which leads me powers, owing to the objection of his Governcontent. Our farmers, long-suffering and paon is an anxious desire and a ment to the provision in the draft jurisdictional
lent struggling in the race of life with the fixed determination to restore to the
convention which required the submission of In the second of the second in redest and unremitting toil. will not fail to confided to my charge: To heat the wounds of in advance of its becoming operative. This fallacies that they are obliged to accept the Constitution and to preserve it from further notification was, however, accompanied with

Communism is a hoteful thing, and a menace frank diplomatic enticalment. The juestions between Dreat Britain and communism of combined wealth and capinal, the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and internationals, which invidincely undermines the

tice and discontent attacks with wild dis-the citide of rule. He mocks the people which a convention concluded under my auder the citidel of rule. He mocks the people which a convention concluded under my au-to proposes that the Government shall protect thursty with her Majesty's government on the the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor.

A fust and sensible revision of our tariff laws me for the approval of the Sensite. thould be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and counlity tiens, and submitting for consideration certain dire to American citizenship; of all who realize recommendations for legislation that in this justice and equality our Govern-important questions involved. cut finds its strength and its power to protect | Afterward, on the 12th of September, in remany accord better with the spirit of our insti- possession as to the action of the Governmen

> cluding the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been

upon, or repetition of their contents would be uperfluous, and I am not aware that any thing as since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the Senate of September 12, last: "That since March 3, 1857, no case has been reported to the Department of State wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly unlawful treatment of American fishing essels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satis factorily obtained by the United States Consul

discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation

sation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, good relations of the two countries and conservative toward existing indusries, but which will reduce the cost to consum- ruary last, which failed to receive the approval ers of the necessaries of life, while it provides of the Senate, did supply "a satisfactory, pra-for our manufacturers the advantage of freer tical and final adjustment upon a bashonorable and just to both parties of the diffi umended other legislation to Congress which never be compromised. It is the people's I hoped would suffice; to meet the exigence It can not be denied that the selfish and pri- again evoke the earnest and immediate attenvate interests which are so persistently heard tion of the Congress to the condition of this im-when efforts are made to deal in a just and portant question as it now stands before them emprehensive manner with our tariff laws are and the country, and for the settlement of clated to, if they are not responsible for the | which I am deeply solicitous. Near the close that the general government is the fountain of | deeply regretable nature were brought to my

f localities and individuals. Nor can it be de- incident will in due course be laid before you

buildings and other improvements upon repre-scutations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities.

The extent to which the consideration of such The extent to which the consideration of such The extent to which the consideration upon The usual interchange of communication has

Bon of a new public building.

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the tween our Alaskan possessions and British prevention of international jurisdictional com-plications that edequate appropriation for a reconneisance and survey to obtain proper iplied.

by Congress with as little delay as possible.

The propriety and the necessity of the erection of the by Congress with as little delay as possible. Knowledge to be only thus obtained is an established.

taining a common boundary, or as preliminary ment should be reached with her Majesty's Government by which the damage to life and properly on the great lakes may be alleviated purposes is not apparent.

A revision of our pension inwacould easily be by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or oncurrent action of Canada. The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent from claim of military service

France, has called forth correspondence was laid before you at the last session, In the absence of conventional agreement as Twice within the last year has the imperial country from the legitimate channels of bushness.

Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our con-

profits of the making and execution of our laws perfect engline of his son, the late Emperor Frederick. I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonage dues illegally exacted. On the 12th of April last, I laid before the House of Representatives full information respecting our interests in Samon; and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be the first day of October last of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers I laid before Cogress full information and all corresponden touching the negotiation of the treaty with Chi-na, concluded at this capital on the 17th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the Senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese Government. This

the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.
On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese Minister at this Capital of the adjournment of the conference for the

sent to the Haytien waters to sustain our Min ons have been taken to enforce our neu laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring fuctions. Under votor of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given and which does not appear to have been eld any molestation of our innocent merchantmen

ficient intercourse have been created. mmunication by sub-marine telegraph with ates a natural inter-dependency and mutuality

munication a logical and commercial necessity. The wisdom of concluding a treaty of com-mercial reciprocity with Mexico has been here tofore stated in my message to Congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister Republic, confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise re-location of our boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended. bled to advert to the spirit of good neighbor-hood and friendly co-operation and commitation that has marked the entrespondence and action

task of maintaining law and order about the Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 22d of March last the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both of the estige of slavery among the Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratuations of this Government in expression of the cordial sym-pathics of our people. The claims of nearly

all other countries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of, either by arbitration or by a lump stilement. Similar claims of our citizens will ontinue to be urged upon the Chilean Govern-nent, and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays. merce with Peru was proclaimed on November 7, last, and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding treaty to settle the claim of Hantes, an Amerizen, against Ecuador has been conclud

mitted for approval of the Senate.

len, Haytt, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be ex-tended in practice under the approval of the Through unforeseen causes, foreign to the exuela, for the rehearing of claims of citizens of the United States under the treaty of 1866, falled to exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention, further ex-tending the time for exchange of ratification,

the prior convention now awaits the advice and consent of the Senate. Although this matter, in the stage referred, concerns only the concurrent treaty-making power of one branch of Congress, I advert to t in view of the interest repeatedly and conspiciously shown by you, in your legislative capacity, in favor of a speedy and equitable djustment of the question growing out of the iscredited judgments of the previous mixed

dollars were actually in circulation, and \$257. Capital during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American States, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo to diswhere, from reasons of continuity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commer-cial treaties may be found expedient, it is beoperative legislation. In the mode last men-tioned the control of our taxation for revenue will be always retained in our own hands, unre-

In conformity also with Congressional an thority, the maratime powers have been invited to confer in Washington in April next, upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured im-portant results may be confidently anticipated. The act of June 26, 1881, and the acts amendhave given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations, with whom we have exist-ing treaties of navigation and commerce and have caused wide and regretable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important and I shall make them the subject of a

With the rapid increase of immigration to abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship esn now be obtained has induced a class un-fortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from alegiance to their native land, and yet, by a foreign residence, to escape any just duty and con-tribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the du-ties of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for National protection and demand its intervention in their be-half. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the State Department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have

Our laws regulating the issue of the passports should be carefully revised, and the insti-tution of a central burnan of registration at the Capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizen-ship would be detected, and injust responsibilities would be avoided. The re-organization of the consular service is a matter of scrious importance to our National interests. The number of existing principal Government.

It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of at all necessary for the conduct of public business. It needs not alter our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices each supported by a salary sufficient to distributed as to secure the convenient super-vision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district.

I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me, that the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic consular service should be recast, that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees which our representatives abroad with exercise." "Why, in the first are new permitted to treat as personal perqui-sites, should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and go out more, and get much more fresh

The total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 3, 1883, amounted to 1873.23307478, of which \$113.001.

173 68 was received from customs dates and \$154.253.074578 from internal revenue taxes.

The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 2, 1887, by \$1,883.789.50. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 3, 1888, were \$2,833.252.

20,67, leaving a surplus of \$1,15.072.118.08.

The feuresie is these expenditures as compared with the feural year ended June 3, 1882.

Well, don't fail to let me know when you get there. Then he settled himself back in his seat and smilled, when a \$1,150.05 for the fiscal year ended June 3, 1883, by \$1,883, amounted to 1873.23307478, of which \$1,800.

The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 3, 1883, amounted to 1873.23307478, of which \$1,800.

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The down are ended June 3, 1883, amounted to 1873.23307478, of which \$1,800.

The first prominent to 1873.23307478, of which \$1,800.

The first prominer to 1873.23307478, of \$1,800.

the latter mentioned year.

The revenues of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter anded September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time amount to \$37,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$272,000,08) leaving n eathersted surplus of \$154,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year endin June 30, 1800, arc 8577,000,000, and the estimate

ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$75,767,188.84, showing a surplus of \$101,232, take into account the sum necessary to be ex-

for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent.; fo the year 1865 it was 2.77 per cent. The excess of internal revenue ta lected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, wi Et. 480,474.25, and the cost of collecting this re enue decreased from 4 per cent. In 1887, to less than 3.3 per cent for the last year. The tax the year ending June 30,1887, and \$864,139.88 for the following year.

The requirments of the Sinking Fund Ac have been met for the year ending June 30 1888, and for the current year also by the po chase of bonds. After complying with the law, as positively required, and bonds suff new, as positively required, and conds sum-cient for that purpose has been lought at a promium, it was deemed not prudent to fur-ther expend the surplus in such purchases un-til the authority to do so should be more ex-plicit. A resolution, however having been passed by both Houses of Congress removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily pu chases of bonds were commenced on the day of April, 1888, and have continued u the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchase up to and including the 30th day of Nover Ber, 1898, amounting to \$94,700,400, the pr

The premium added to the principal of thes represents an investment yielding about two per cent interest for the time they still had to run; and the saving to the Government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at two per cent, upon the sum paid for the principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified on the bonds if there had not be their manufactures. they had run to their maturity is about \$27,165,000. At first sight this would seem to be a prof Itable and sensible transaction on the part of the Government but as suggested by the Sec-retary of the Treasury, the surplus thus ex-pended for the purchase of bonds was mose; need of the Government and was so exp rather than to allow it to remain idle in the Treasury. If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent, per

t upon the principal and premium of these nds for the time they had to run at the rate of Spercent, the saving of 2 per cent, made for th Like disposition of the claim of Carlos Butsue this policy of purchasing its own bonds pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of

annum. Deducting from the amount of i

will of both Governments, the ratification of the convention of December 3, 1883, with Ventre and the convention of December 3, 1883, with Ventre and the convention of the co their price, as appears by the instance cited by the Secretary of the offering of bonds of the par-value of only \$25,000 so often that the aggreand explanatory of an ambiguous provision of gate of the sums demanded for their purchase mounted to more than \$19,700,000, Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the Tres ury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was \$52, 204,610.01. After deducting about \$90,000.000 just

commission of Caracas. With every desire to people. On the 30th day of June, 1888, there do last the representations of Venezuela had been coined 870,788,789, and of this 855. do justice to the representations of venesarion to in this regard, the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt count this matter, and I trust the prompt count in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held. action referred to, will avert the need of legisla-tive or other action to prevent the longer with-holding such rights of actual cialmants as may holding such rights of actual cialmants as may

> The Socretary recommends the suspension of gress to the Secretary's report.
>
> The President then reviews the reports of the Cubinet officers, commencing with that of mendations made by the Cabinet officers. The tary of the Navy, already made public, is re-

> viewed at length. In regard to pensions, he sions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$416.66 per month. The amount paid for pension during the fiscal year was \$18,775, MALIN: being an increase over the preceding year of \$5,318,280 22 The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 5), 1888, is 60,252 and increase of pension was granted in 45.716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls dur-ing the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of the pensioners of al 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in tha war, 15.060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers.

The message closes with reference to a report the Government and of the charitable institu

In January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good temper. If in February, humane and affection

nte wife and tender mother. If in April, inconstant, not very in telligent, but likely to be good-look-If in May, handsome, amiable, and

likely to be happy. If in June, impetuous, will marry early, and be frivolous. If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August, amiable and practical

and likely to marry rich. If in September, discreet, affable and much liked. If in October, pretty and coquettish and likely to be unhappy. If in November, liberal, kind and of

If in December, well-proportioned,

fend of novelty and extravagant -St.

a mild disposition.

Louis Republic -"My dear," a fond husband remarked the other day, "I have talked enable the incumbant to live in comfort and so | with Dr. Mildew about your case, and so I have brought you a pair of diamond earrings." "Oh, how lovely," she exclaimed; and then after a moment of cestatic admiration she added.

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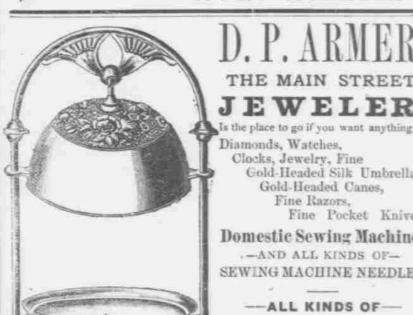
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